

## WOULD BE BETTORS ARE HELD

GAMBLERS WONDER WHAT ARE THE POLICEMEN'S POWERS.

Pool Doesn't Free Men Arrested for Entering Suspected Places—One Cop Bitten by a Runner While the Waiting Crowd Marches Into the Poolroom.

The police had a day of rest yesterday. The poolrooms were closed, and it is an unwritten rule among gamblers to take Sunday off and shut up shop. A few police clubs may have been running, but the police didn't worry about them.

The policemen who have been specially selected from other precincts to picket poolrooms and gambling houses in the Tenth and the New Tenth were glad it was Sunday, for they do not like their jobs.

They have specific orders to stop people from going into poolrooms and gambling houses, but they do not know whether they have any right to stop anything more than a warning. These same policemen are also grumbling because a "shoo-by" roundman has been sent out from Headquarters to see that they keep up to their work.

The gamblers got a little worried yesterday afternoon when they heard that Magistrate Pool, sitting in the West Side police court in the morning, had held several men who were arrested before him for "interfering" with policemen who stopped them from going into suspected poolrooms.

The gamblers had been advised that the police had no right to stop any one from going into a house, provided the police were not in actual possession of it.

Four men who had persisted in trying to get into suspected poolrooms were locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station after a policeman had stopped them, and were held in 800 bell each for four days. The case of another man was put over for a further hearing.

John Reilly, who said he lived at 116 West Forty-fourth street, was the prisoner in that case. Capt. Hardy says there is a poolroom in the house in which Reilly says he lives. Policeman Collins was standing in front of the place when Reilly came along and tried to get in. Collins stopped him, but Reilly brushed past him and the policeman arrested him.

Right after Reilly Joseph Tyler and Joseph C. Ryan came up before Magistrate Pool. They had been arrested for the same reason. Magistrate Pool asked them to go to the police station and make a statement. The gamblers refused to do so, and the magistrate ordered them to be taken to the police station.

The poolroom men's lawyers said that they had no doubt that the cases would be thrown out of court. They said that the gamblers had been taken to the police station without a warrant, and that the magistrate had no right to hold them.

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## ROBERT GORDON HARDIE DEAD.

Portrait Painter Dies in an Insane Retreat Just After His Wife's Funeral.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 10.—Shortly after the body of his wife had been put in the Morningstar Cemetery when Robert Gordon Hardie, one of the best known portrait painters of the country, died this afternoon at the Brattleboro Retreat for the Insane.

The physicians say that his death was caused by angina pectoris. His wife, who was Amy S. Stone, daughter of Dr. Robert Stone of New York, died on Wednesday morning. She gave birth to a son three days before her death.

Mr. Hardie left home after the birth of the child and did not return to Brattleboro until the night following his wife's death. Even then he did not go home, but remained away until late the next day. Meanwhile arrangements for Mrs. Hardie's funeral were made. Mr. Hardie did not attend the funeral. He was committed to the retreat just before the funeral, a physical wreck.

Robert Gordon Hardie was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on March 29, 1854. He was the only son of Major Robert Hardie and was educated in the district and high schools. He came to this city and studied drawing at Cooper Institute, the Academy of Design and the Art Students League.

After his course of study here he went abroad and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a pupil of Gérôme, who also died yesterday, and exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1880 and several years following that. In 1882 he became a pupil of Cabanel and in 1883 exhibited at the National Academy of Design. For a time he had a studio in Paris.

Mr. Hardie was married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1884, was a daughter of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom. He exhibited a portrait of her at the World's Fair in Chicago. She died in 1894. In 1899 he married Amy Sigourney, daughter of Dr. Robert Stone, in this city.

Mr. Hardie was a member of the Society of American Artists, and was a staff of the Albany Burgesses' Corps, one of the oldest military organizations in the United States.

Among his best known portraits were those of President Eliot of Harvard, Benjamin H. Brewster, Redfield Proctor, several Senators and Representatives. His genius was also evident in his portraits of women, especially those of his first wife.

He had recently finished a picture of George Washington in the regalia for the Grand Lodge of England, of which King Edward is Grand Master.

ANTOINETTE STERLING DEAD.

An American Girl Who Became a Famous Ballad Singer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Miss Antoinette Sterling, the singer, died in this city to-day.

Antoinette Sterling was born in Sterlingville, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1850. She was the youngest daughter of James Sterling, a farmer, and Mary Ann Sterling, nee Bradfords of Massachusetts. She married John Sterling in 1873.

She was a soprano, and her voice was of a rare quality. She became famous as a ballad singer, and her songs were popular all over the world. She was married to John Sterling in 1873.

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## GEROME, THE PAINTER, DEAD.

SPOKE BRILLIANTLY AT A BANQUET SATURDAY NIGHT.

Found Dead in Bed—A Year Ago He Said American Dead for Altering One of His Paintings—Art Students From Many Countries Called Him Master.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Jean Léon Gérôme, the well known sculptor and painter, was found dead in bed to-day. He attended a banquet at the Institute last night and talked brilliantly.

Only in the later years of his life after he had won his reputation as a painter did Gérôme devote his attention to sculpture. He was born at Vesoul, May 11, 1824. He went to Paris at the age of 17 and entered the studio of Paul Delacroix, under whose direction he pursued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He exhibited for the first time at the Salon of 1847. He visited Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853 and upper and lower Egypt three years later, and these travels furnished him numerous subjects for his work.

In 1863 he was appointed professor of painting in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His Salon paintings included "The Plague at Marcellus," "The Death of Socrates," "The Death of a Gladiator," and "The Death of a Gladiator."

Gérôme achieved much success with his paintings illustrating the private and national life of the ancients. The pictures "Bacchus and Ariadne," "A Greek Interior," and "The Apotheosis of Augustus" are among his best known. He was also a sculptor, and his works include "The Death of Socrates," "The Death of a Gladiator," and "The Death of a Gladiator."

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## THE RUIN OF PHILIP GEYER.

HE BEFRIENDED MACQUEEN AND GROSSMAN, ANARCHISTS.

Old Soldier, Now a Paterson Wine Merchant, Loses \$12,000 Because the Reds Jumps Their Bonds—Where Are the Anarchists' Good Friends Now?

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Philip Geyer, ex-soldier of France and Italy, who came here years ago and started as a wine merchant in a small way on a small bequest from his parents' estate and worked hard and honestly until he was well ahead, is now in trouble. He says he supposes that he will have to mortgage his property—maybe work with his hands in the streets. And all of this because he was good hearted enough to go on the bond of Robert Grossman and William MacQueen, anarchists, arrested for the silk riots of 1902.

The friends of the anarchists persuaded Geyer to act as bondsman. The anarchists skipped. Geyer has paid \$8,000 on forfeited bonds. Now the County Prosecutor of Passaic asks that Geyer be made to pay \$5,000. That's the story in brief.

"I am an anarchist. Neither am I a socialist. I know nothing of their theories. Just out of sympathy for the workmen who came into my place and because my son Robert was their lawyer I went on the bonds of Grossman and MacQueen, and see how they have ruined me."

Philip Geyer said this to-day in an even tempered voice. He spoke as though he didn't get angry though he will lose \$13,000 because MacQueen and Grossman, who were convicted of complicity in the 1902 silk riots, failed to stay here and serve the sentences of five years imposed upon them by Judge Francis Scott.

The anarchists were convicted in September, 1902, of riot, malicious mischief and atrocious assault. They were sentenced to five years in the State Prison. The silk riots were the result of a strike in the silk mills, which were wrecked, several men shot and the militia called out to preserve order.

Robert P. Geyer was selected by a committee of the Group of Existence, anarchists, to defend the prisoners.

The two anarchists did not want to stay in jail and an effort was made to have them released. The anarchists were released on bail for the amount of the bail, \$10,500. The anarchists of New York were appealed to and five, one of them said to be a doctor, another an architect, guaranteed the \$10,500 bail for the appearance of MacQueen and Grossman in court at the September term.

The men who guaranteed the amount did not wish their names to become known, so Philip Geyer was persuaded to go on the bonds. The security, in the shape of a bond, was given by Philip Geyer. His name was put in his safe. As these matters had been entirely arranged by himself, the older Geyer gave no more thought to the matter.

MacQueen and Grossman skipped last June after the Supreme Court had announced a decision adverse to the Reds, before that body which will bring before New Yorkers then showed that they couldn't be held responsible after the anarchists had appeared for trial in September.

MacQueen, I hope you will run away. If you do, your friends will suffer to the amount of \$10,500. The Englishman replied: "You need have no fear. I have a little boy in England whom I love dearly. Were I to be false to my friends, he would surely spin in his grave."

Appeals to the anarchists here fail to get them to take an interest in the matter. The anarchists are now in the State Prison, and the friends of the anarchists in this part of the country, refuses to have anything to do with the matter, although he is a member of the Académie des Sciences.

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## CHARTERS BY COURTS.

President Littleton Talks on Strikes at the People's Forum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—In a debate this afternoon, at the New Rochelle People's Forum, Martin W. Littleton, Borough President of Brooklyn, conferred the policy of President Roosevelt in interfering in the coal strike of 1902. He said that while the President's intervention between the employers and the miners undoubtedly averted a great suffering at the time, still his action in thrusting the Government into the conduct of private business, no matter what political party he represented. The power of the Government in Pennsylvania, or any of the States, Mr. Littleton declared, were strong enough to stop any insurrection within its borders without calling on the national executive.

The debate was on the subject "Strikes, are they a social benefit?" Mr. Littleton said that he thought the right of all workmen to strike was a benefit. He said that the Government should not interfere with the right of the people in order that a few might be benefited.

"What remedy do you suggest to prevent strikes?" asked a union man in the audience. "I can't tell," replied Mr. Littleton. "If I could I would be more to the people of the United States than most of the lawyers and doctors combined. It is useless, however, that the enforcement of the law is one of the best remedies we have. It would make the corporations live up to the laws, and workingmen would respect the rights of property and of other men not members of their unions to work. I would suggest a change in the charters of corporations. They should be chartered by the courts."

WEARY OF C. F. U. TRIVIALITIES.

Why Some of the Unions in That Body Are Forming a New One.

Many of the labor unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union are in revolt against being compelled Sunday after Sunday to listen to the disputes between small unions when matters of more importance to organized labor are left in abeyance.

It was learned yesterday that the Public and Private Improvement Council, organized last week among unions more or less connected with the building trades, were formed partly if not mainly to discuss questions which the unions cannot debate thoroughly before the Central Federated Union. The council has taken a more ambitious tone and it is now intended to bring in all the unions in the building trades. Weekly meetings will be held at which questions of importance to these unions will be discussed.

James Hand, secretary of the council, said yesterday: "We are not antagonistic to the Central Federated Union in any way and will remain in it, but there are many things which we would like to bring before the body which will bring before the Central Federated Union. The council has taken a more ambitious tone and it is now intended to bring in all the unions in the building trades. Weekly meetings will be held at which questions of importance to these unions will be discussed."

Symptoms of a dispute at the C. F. U. meeting yesterday in the delegates of the Cloth Spongers' Union and the Cloth Examiners' Union. Finally the chairman declared that as no written charges had been made the debate between the delegates of the two unions (which was not held) was postponed.

"If that decision had been made an hour and a half ago," said an indignant delegate, "it would have been a good thing."

ANGRY SON KILLS HIS MOTHER.

Dying, She Protests That It Was Accidental—He Has Escaped.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Dinah Shown is dead at the City Hospital in this city, as the result of a pistol shot wound in the breast, inflicted by her twenty-year-old son Clifford, who, in a fit of rage, fired through a door at his mother, who was protecting a younger woman from an assault by her son. The shot was fired at the Shown home on Saturday evening.

The mother was taken to the City Hospital, where death relieved her sufferings this morning. When she was asked who shot her she declared that she was not hurt much. The younger woman at once informed the police that Clifford had fired the shot. The mother declared that she was not hurt much. The younger woman at once informed the police that Clifford had fired the shot.

Clifford was arrested by Policeman Lillison a few minutes after the shooting, and while he was in the officer's charge, Ray Brown, a brother, came upon them and, in a rage, tried to kill the brother who had murdered his mother. The policeman led Clifford away to prevent another tragedy, and Clifford escaped.

Minor Kills a Tuskegee Woman Graduate.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Judd Braham, a successful coal miner at Pratt City, a suburb of this city, to-day shot and killed a Tuskegee woman graduate, Mamie Crenshaw, a schoolteacher and graduate of Tuskegee University's school for women, because she refused to marry him. Braham was rejected because the woman desired to continue school work and had higher ambitions than marrying a coal miner.

Box Sale for a Charity Ball.

An auction of the boxes at the charity ball to be given by the Knights of Columbus on Feb. 11 in Madison Square Garden, was held yesterday afternoon and \$2,500 was realized. Justice Leonard A. Giegher of the Supreme Court paid top price, \$200, for a box. John J. Delany paid \$200. Others who bought boxes were Arthur J. Hagen and John D. Crimmins.

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"Don't be a Primer scholar and bawl opinions at the Algebra Class."

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FREE. A miniature copy will be found in each package of Postum Cereal and Grape-Nuts. Your grocer can supply.

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## The Importations for the Year 1903 of

G. H. MUMM &amp; Co's

Champagne

were 121,528 CASES

GREATER by nearly 20,000

cases than the importations

of any other brand.

SNOW CARTERS WANT MORE WORK.

Descend on Editor Hearst With an Appeal to Help the Workmen.

A string of carts turned into Park row last night and rounded up the Franklin statue while the drivers sought Mr. Hearst in the Journal office to enlist his aid in bringing to terms a heartless snow removal contractor.

The doorman of the Tribune Building held up the crowd in the vestibule and after parley decided to let a grievance committee of half a dozen go upstairs. The snow shut out told Park row their story of oppression. Most of the men are peddlers except after a snow. Then they put an extra board or two on the sides of their wagons and without any preliminary call in with the shoveling gangs, receiving tickets from the foreman for each load carted away.

About 150 carts gathered at the Canal street bulkhead last night to start work. The snow contractor's foremen told them that there was nothing doing. The subcontractor's own wagons were taking care of all the snow.

When the committee came downstairs the spokesman announced to the crowd that "a guy at the door says he's going to investigate, and that's all."

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